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Probate Judge, HEZEKIAH BROOKS.
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Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

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Regular meetings of this Lodge on the first Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
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That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Why is it

That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of my16 HENDERSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1 COWS
Apply to A. G. DUNN.
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SILVER AND GOLD ORES worked in small lots up to a hundred pounds, by Chlorination and other methods.
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Goods well Bought, Sell Themselves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.

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Speech of J. D. Hambleton.

The following speech of Mr. Hambleton, delivered at the Democratic Ratification meeting held in San Francisco on the evening of the 10th ult., reviews the situation in a calm, dignified, eloquent manner:

Mr. Hambleton being loudly called for came forward and said:

Friends and fellow-citizens, when, four years ago, it was announced to us that the National Convention of our party had done the work of its high office, how different were the feelings with which we received that announcement from those with which we receive the announcement to-night. Then, amid the conflict of war, the nation found itself little in position to discuss those high principles which alone belong to the consideration of the statesman and the Cabinet. Unfortunately for the history of America, a nation which ought to have been at peace, wearing its crown of glory and flying the banner of prosperity, was found busy making shrouds for its dead, and in lamentations over its fallen heroes. My countrymen, that hour has passed, and with it the storm that sprang from the cloud that gave it birth, and to-night, as freemen, as brethren, we meet together to determine who shall be our next ruler, and whether the Republic shall die or the white man shall go under. (Great cheering.)

In 1860 there was no man found upon the floor of the Senate or upon the floor of the House of Representatives, belonging to whatever party, that dared assert in the hearing of his fellow countrymen that foul and loathsome heresy that we were not capable of self-government without the negro to help us. At that time they went so far, and no farther. There were those who wished to keep pace with civilization, and give him his freedom, and release him from his bonds. But there was no father found so degenerate as to say to his son: "I seek to make him your social and political peer." The war has decided in this issue as it has in a thousand others. The negro, by a voluntary will of the people, the protection of the Courts, and been endowed with all the rights of citizenship, save that highest, noblest and reserved right—a participation in the Government of our fathers. But it does not suit the purposes of those men who waged this war, and by that I mean those who, in my humble judgment, thirty years ago struck at the foundation of our governmental structure. They then hoped and desired and prayed in secret for those principles of equality. They succeeded in 1861, and they succeeded in a subsequent year by promises that the war should be waged for the holy purposes of restoring the Union, and none other; they succeeded in bringing into their ranks thousands of the best and purest of the land. We have seen men, fathers, husbands and sons, abandon their former prejudice, willingly break away from their former political associations, and go with them—aye, follow such men as Stevens and Sumner, so long as they proclaimed the flag as their standard and the Constitution as their faith. The war has subsided, and these men, in the system which they have sought to introduce, and have partially succeeded in doing, have disclosed to the amazement and astonishment of the people, the fact that they waged the war for the purpose of every one's equality, without distinction of race or of color. We have now reached that point in the history of this party when we observe that those loyal hearts who joined them as they supposed in the faithful defense of the flag of our fathers, finding they were misled, are saying to their fanatical leaders: "No further can we go with you, we turn to the ark. We worship alone the covenant, and the man that lifts it up, and he alone is our leader and guide." They met at Chicago, and they declared that a revolution had been at work in our theory of government, which astonished and astounded every man who has read their platform. They not only have declared for centralization, they declare themselves ready and willing to take from the States their respective rights and that under our Constitution, principles are applicable to one State that are not equally applicable to another. Gentlemen, the American people cannot be persuaded into such a heresy as this. The States are all equal or they are nothing. (Cheers.)

If the crime of treason has been committed, try them and punish them by law; but you have no right, under pretense of building up the old Republic, to violate its fundamental principles. You have no right to say to fifteen or seventeen States of this Union, "You are no longer our peers and equals; that the white men of the South, because they are rebels, or have rebelled, are not better than the negro, and we will put you upon an equality." It is that wholesale system of punishment against which the best interests of mankind revolt. But it does not stop here. We upon the Pacific shore, whatever may be our feelings for the persons there, must turn aside to what some may call local and selfish notions, for you must remember that the power that puts South Carolina, Virginia and all the Southern States under negro domination, is the same power that will engraft upon the National Congress this system of Legislation. You must remember that the Legislature of California is two-fold in its character. Under the Constitution of our country local matters are left to our own management—they are controlled by our own local government. But those National questions, your land titles, your revenues, your system of military, and everything that looks to the National Government is regulated by the Constitution of the States in their combined capacity, and it is not alone a question with me or you whether negro suffrage be fixed upon a Southern State. As a local question, it is one simply for the Southern States. But beyond that, there is the grave question whether this system of legislation, this debauched system shall find its way into the National Councils. I say, therefore, while in California we have not sufficient population of negroes to excite any prejudice, yet it becomes our duty in the highest sense of the term to look to the preservation, and glory and prosperity of this State by preventing as a National system one fraught with ignorance and rank with danger. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the National issues that divide us. These are questions that come home to the hearts of every one of you. There is not to-night the humblest man in the land, who, as he sits at his own fireside feeling the effects of the taxgatherer, and looking upon the infant in the cradle, who does not deplore the result of Black Republican rule. (Cheers.) When you of the old countries severed every tie that binds a man to the land of his birth and invites you to linger around the graves of your fathers, when you severed that tie and resolved to come to this country to take on a new citizenship, it was in part because a solemn promise had been made by freemen to freemen's God that the white men of America should alone rule its destinies; and I don't believe there is a man in this vast assembly, whose heart beats with a true, honest impulse for his wife and children, who does not swear that that creed shall be vindicated, and that faith be kept unbroken. (Tremendous applause.) If they of the old countries have reason to know that America has at last yielded up this high prerogative to nature—that she, in her wild delirium has said that the subordinate races shall be our equals, I don't believe you have left one behind you—a father or a son, a wife, a daughter or a friend who will dare to come and join you until this blight is removed from your national escutcheon. You may hold out the promises of your gold bearing mountains, of your rivers teeming with silver, of your fertile valleys and plains echoing with the sweetest voices of nature, but you cannot tempt men to live under the black government of a negro. It becomes us, then, as men whose happiness is inseparably connected with the country's weal, one and all, in no spirit of bitterness but in the solemn firmness of our manhood, to declare that unto our faith we are faithful, and we mean to adhere to it. For one, so far as this canvass is concerned, I trust it will be elevated above personalities. We have presented to us a candidate whose private life, even at the outset of this nomination, has challenged the admiration of his adversaries. I am glad to find that so far they have elevated themselves above the slang and private abuse so common in a political contest. In the great struggle we feel that a nation's freedom, her grandeur and her unity demand that we shall look to the covenant, and avoid the man who seeks to violate it. I trust, therefore, as we go forth in this fight, the greatest ever known to the freemen of America, we will remember that we must not only be brave but just. You must remember that in the Republican ranks to-day there are men as faithful to the Constitution of their fathers as any I now address. They seek again the faith once delivered to the Saints, and we shall meet them as brothers. Bitterness and asperity must be laid aside. It does not become you or me to look at the past, but to an imperiled future. We have a country great in everything that nature can grant—boundless, I may say, in her prosperity—her vast extensive territory washed by two oceans. Look upon her lofty mountains, piercing the very skies, and echoing the cry of the bird of liberty as it dillies with the storm. See her mighty rivers, rolling from North to South, as if there were an eternal fiat that the two sections should never be separated. See the dew of a thousand hills mingling and bounding towards the sea, warm with the Southern sun and fresh from the embrace of the Northern winter. You see us one great people, and it becomes your duty and mine to preserve the heritage that our fathers have given us. We must not, however, imagine that our victory is easy. Our foe is powerful. He is on the alert. He is full of vim and vigor. You must, therefore, in your capacity as freemen, as citizens, counsel with your neighbor and see that when the fight comes off every man is prepared for the conflict and ready for the struggle. Then will be left to the historian to be written, as the grand and culminating triumph of his pen, the glorious fact that the republic, which was so much blessed, and in so much danger, at least lived to witness the sublime spectacle of the "righteous saved, the wicked damned, and God's providence approved." (Tremendous applause.)

TRUE WORDS.—I arraign the Republican party as a party of disunion. I arraign that party for breaking the Union by denying representation to ten States. I arraign it for being the only party which recognizes disunion. I arraign it for needlessly keeping a standing army in the South, at your expense, for the purpose of making the white man subordinate to the negro. I arraign that party for having turned the South into a howling wilderness. She pays not a dollar towards supporting the Government, but the North is taxed to keep there a standing army as a guard over the ghastly ruins and desolation of the South. In the name of the overburdened labor of the North, of the dead soldier who gave up his life for the preservation of the Union, and in the name of the services and sacrifices of the Union soldiery, I arraign the radicals for keeping the Union asunder, and of surrendering the Southern States, those vast regions of wonderful fertility and productiveness, to the control of a race which cover them with a blasting and withering desolation.—*Voorhes' Speech at Hartford.*

BROWNLOW SAYS: "I am very feeble, but there's a heap of devilment left in me yet."

A SMALL STATE.—When an apple tree blossoms in Rhode Island it can be scented all over the State.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTER.—In commenting upon Frank Blair's letter, the San Francisco Dispatch uses the following language:

This, be it remembered, is the language of as gallant a soldier as led the Union hosts to victory during the rebellion. It is the deliberate judgment of a soldier and statesman upon the policy of the party with which he formerly affiliated, but whose banners he deserted when they betrayed the cause they pretended to serve, and placed themselves in the position of those who had been overthrown by force of arms. When the radicals under the hypocritical name of "Union men," rebelled against the Constitution and denied its authority in ten States of the Union, the very thing the South did, Mr. Blair washed his hands, brushed the dust from his feet, and turned his back upon them forever. He is fighting to-day in the same cause for which he drew his sword a few years ago. He fought those who rebelled against the Constitution then; he is fighting against them now. His views on the reconstruction measures of Congress are too clearly and forcibly expressed to leave any doubt in the public mind. He is opposed to them from Alpha to Omega and insists that, being unconstitutional and ruinous, they are void and must be overthrown. He adheres to the declaration made by the immortal Douglas, when he said, "I hold that this Government was made on the white basis by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever. Further, I hold that the negro is not capable of self-government." Conservatives can stand this pretty well. Frank Blair suits them admirably, but he will be an awful dose for the radicals to swallow next November.

DEFINITIONS OF CHARACTER IN WASHOE.

Having seen some definitions of character going the rounds we have concluded to give under the same heads a few definitions:—**Fine People.**—The man who presents you with unassessable stock; the man who always introduces you to his friends, Baxter, Boulton, Barry, Brady and Bell the moment you ask him to take a drink, and the woman who bids against you at an auction. **Gentle People.**—The young man who spends ten hours a day at smiling in front of popular dry goods stores; the woman that carries a ten-pound poodle; and the man who asks you for a half dollar because he is too proud to beg. **Industrious People.**—The proprietor of a lard bank; a burly girl who has found a flash bull teamster, a broken bumper in search of his morning bitters. **Unpopular People.**—The bewitching young lady who is selling tickets for a petticoat raffle; the young woman who takes her babe to the theatre, and the young man who comes to you three times a day to be plagued about Miss Smith. **Timid People.**—The man with \$50,000 to invest in stocks; the man who is to reply to a presentation speech, and the widow who is about to take a second husband. **Dignified people.**—Young wife's mother; the man who caught you kissing his wife, and a country justice in a hog suit. **Unhappy People.**—All the married women who live within hearing of Mrs. Taunings new piano; a man at a social hop with a hole in the seat of his trousers, and an old maid with false teeth at a candy pulling. **Humble People.**—The wife who wants a new bonnet; the man who is running for Congress, and the man who invested in stocks six months ago. **Mean People.**—The lodger who finds bugs in his bed; the boarder who is suspected of having a tape-worm, and the washerwoman who asks for her pay. **Sensible People.**—People who mind their own business; people who let other people's business alone, and the people who died last year.—*Territorial Enterprise.*

NOSE BLEED.—There are two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these branch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe, and running upward toward the eye, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone, about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one half the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied with blood by the left artery, and the right nostril by the right artery. Now, suppose your nose bleeds from the right nostril; with the end of the right fore finger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist, then press your finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes, and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped in the same way. The Creator probably placed these arteries as they are that they might be controlled. Those to the back of the head, arms and legs are all arranged very conveniently for being controlled in like manner.

GOOD FOR BUTLER.—When Dyonnelly said Washburne carried Grant in his breeches pocket, Butler remarked "It was the proper place for small change."

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between editors and matrimonial preference? In the former the "devil cries for copy." In the latter the "copy cries like the devil."

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT ask the teller to begin at the end; in other words, to give the tail of the tale first. It is a good method to punish bores.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE DOME OF OUR NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The dome of our National Capitol at Washington is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 180 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than the Bunker Hill, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church spire of New York. It is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron, weighing 8,000,500 pounds. How much is that? More than 4,000 tons, or about equal to a thousand laden coal cars, which holding four tons apiece, would reach two miles and a half. Directly over your head is a figure in bronze, "America," weighing 12,585 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 13,477 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter's presses nearly 20,000 pounds more to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, at Paris, 65,000 pounds. It would require to crush the support of our dome a pressure of 755,280 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about \$1,100,000. The new wings cost \$6,500,000. The architect has a plan of rebuilding the old central part of the Capitol and enlarging the Park, which will cost about \$3,200,000.

REV. DR. SEARS ON THE SOUTH.—The New York Times of July 1st says: The Rev. Barnes Sears, D. D., agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, in an address in Boston on Monday evening, gave the result of his observations in the South. He thought that both sections of the country misunderstood and misinterpreted each other, that the work of politicians, both in the North and in the South, is pernicious, and that what the Southern States really need is the co-operation of the business men of the North to afford them capital to vitalize their energies. The Southern men look with distrust to the military and to those connected with the Bureau, but men from the North with average civility and good sense are cordially received among them. As to the matter of Negro suffrage, the white population as a rule are opposed to it—at least to universal suffrage.—He thought however, they would willingly agree to some method of impartial suffrage which would work advantageously to both races.

THE BIGGEST THIEF FIRST CRIES THIEF.—The radical papers are circulating the remark of Thurlow Weed, that Frank P. Blair "had lived by stealing." It is very common for these glib speakers to make charges against "the Blair family," but it is easy to give the lie to them. Thurlow Weed showed his devotion to the country by furnishing upon contract a number of rotten steamboats, upon which he made a profit of half a million dollars, and by being a contract broker by which he cleared during the war some two million dollars. Frank Blair showed how he "stole from the Government" by first manumitting his slaves, and then risking his life as a soldier while Weed was speculating.

Or the many beautiful sentiments expressed by Dr. Chalmers, the following is one of the best: "The little I have seen in the world and know of the history of mankind teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsations of joy—the tears of regret—the feebleness of purpose—the scorn of the world that has little charity—the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and the threatening voices within—health gone, happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came."

CUTTING AND CURING HAY.—The American Stock Journal has the following:

One important matter connected with the stock business is the cutting and curing of hay. Clover should be cut when about one-half of the heads have become brown. Some farmers cut it when one-third of the heads are brown; but our experience justifies the conclusion that one-half is the better time. Timothy should be cut after the seed is formed and in milk; somewhat hardened but not fully ripe. We are decidedly opposed to cutting timothy or any other grass while in bloom. It takes a longer time to cure and more risk from changeable weather, a great loss in weight, not so palatable to stock and finally of less value in putting on flesh.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINING PRESS truthfully remarks:

Mining being a science as well as an art, requires an educated head as well as an educated hand. Either can do but little singly; conjoined they can accomplish almost anything.

DON PIATT, the Radical editor of the Ohio Press, says Colfax "runs more machinery to less boilers than any other living man."

Don't believe it. Think we have a small specimen of humanity in Arizona who "lays over" Colfax in this particular, and his name is R. C. McCormick.

THE SUM OF \$150,000 was sunk in the Atlantic Monthly before it was made a paying magazine. It was the cause of the destruction of the publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co.

JOSE BILLINGS, on preaching says: "I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister can strike fire in boring forty minutes, he has either got a poor gnat, or else is boring in the wrong place."

GENERAL SHERMAN has adopted a son of the late Kit Carson, and will send him to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to be educated.